

XII.—*Description of a new Species of Didelphys from Demerara.* By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

THE British Museum has recently received from one of its correspondents in Demerara, the Rev. W. Y. Turner, a small opossum, which resembles *Didelphys crassicaudata* in the general form of the body, structure of the hair, and relative length and hairiness of the tail, but which is only half the size of that animal, and, besides, distinguished from all other opossums by having eight incisors only in the upper jaw. It seems to be undescribed, and may be named

Didelphys Turneri.

The muzzle is of moderate length and rather pointed; ears short, nearly naked, partially clothed with small hairs on the inside; fur of the head, body, and tail a little harsh, not woolly; tail rather shorter than the head and body taken together, with the basal third clothed with fur like that on the body, the remaining portion with short hairs. Colour uniform brown tinged with greyish, lower parts light brownish grey; hairs of the scrotum dark orange-coloured; the terminal two thirds of the tail black, with white apex; feet short.

| | in. | lin. |
|---|-----|------|
| Length from tip of nose to root of tail | 9 | 0 |
| Length of tail | 8 | 3 |
| Length from nose to ear | 2 | 0 |
| Length of hind foot | 1 | 4 |
| Length of skull | 2 | 0 |
| Width of skull | 1 | 0 |
| Length of nasal bones | 0 | 8½ |
| Length of palate | 1 | 1 |
| Width of palate between the posterior molar teeth | 0 | 4 |

The specimen is an adult male.

XIII.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Gallericinæ.* By JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. iii. p. 84.]

Agelastica humeralis.

A. ovalis, convexa, rufo-fulva, nitida, labro, oculis, antennis, genibus, tibiis tarsisque nigris; thorace bifoveolato, tenuissime punctato; elytris apice paullo dehiscentibus, crebre punctatis, viridicyaneis, utrinque macula humerali rufo-fulva ornatis; abdomine (apice excepto) nigro-cyaneo.

Long. 3–3½ lin.

Hab. Moreton Bay.

Head longer than broad, wedge-shaped, front impressed with a deep fovea, which extends downwards between the encarpæ, the latter thickened, trigonate; carina well defined; antennæ nearly equal to the body in length, filiform, moderately robust, the second joint short, the third nearly twice its length. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides straight and very slightly diverging from the base to beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; disk impressed on either side with a deep fovea, finely punctured, in some specimens the punctures only visible under a strong lens. Elytra much broader than the thorax, dehiscent at the extreme apex, convex, rather closely punctured; each elytron with a narrow humeral rufo-fulvous patch, which often extends along the basal margin nearly to the suture.

Agelastica melanocephala.

A. elongato-ovata, postice vix ampliata, rufo-fulva, nitida, capite, genibus, tibiis tarsisque nigris; thorace fere impunctato, sat profunde bifoveolato; elytris sat crebre punctatis, metallico-æruleis, viridi tinctis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Rockhampton, Queensland; Murray Island, North Australia.

Head wedge-shaped, vertex convex, shining, impunctate; encarpæ thickened, pyriform, contiguous; antennæ nearly equal to the body in length in the male, rather shorter in the female, moderately robust, the second joint short, the third obconic, nearly twice the length of the second. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight and parallel, converging at the apex; disk impressed on either side with a deep, transversely oblong fovea. Elytra broader than the thorax, very slightly dilated behind the middle, their apices in the male subacutely rounded, more obtusely rounded in the other sex; above convex, closely but rather more finely punctured than *A. humeralis*.

This insect, in addition to the differences in coloration, may be at once separated from the preceding species by its narrower and more elongate form. With the exception of the bifoveolate thorax, the two species described above agree in all structural characters with *Agelastica*, in which genus I have accordingly placed them. Dr. Chapuis, in his diagnosis of the genus, gives the apex of the anterior tibia as unarmed; in all the specimens I have examined, both of our European species *alni* and of the nearly allied Japanese *carulea*, I have found the apices of all the tibiæ armed with an acute spine.

Ædicerus apicipennis.

Æ. anguste oblongus, convexus, flavus, nitidus, oculis scutelloque nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus obtuse angulatis, disco lævi, ante basin leviter transversim sulcato; elytris oblongis, tenuiter punctatis, apice cæruleo-nigris.

Mas antennarum articulo tertio incrassato, oblongo-ovato, compresso, dorso profunde excavato.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. India.

Head longer than broad, somewhat wedge-shaped; front above the encarpæ impressed with a deep fovea; encarpæ trigonate, contiguous; carina obsolete; clypeus large, transverse, pentagonal, the apical angle thickened; antennæ robust, the basal joint thickened, pyriform, the second very short, turbinate, the third very strongly thickened, oblong-ovate, compressed, excavated both above and below, but more deeply so on the upper surface (in the single specimen before me, the five upper joints are broken off). Thorax one half broader than long; sides straight and parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex; disk shining, impunctate, impressed in front of the base with a slightly curved transverse sulcation, either end of which is more deeply excavated and forms a distinct fovea. Elytra much broader than the thorax, oblong, parallel, finely punctured.

Galerucella tropica.

G. anguste ovata, postice paullo ampliata, convexa, subtus nitida, sordide flava, tibiis apice tarsisque infuscatis, abdomine (apice excepto) nigro-fusco; supra subnitida, viridi-ænea, fusco-sericea, facie, labro antennisque basi fulvis, his extrorsum nigris; thorace fere glabro, rude rugoso-punctato, lateribus anguste fulvis, bisinuatatis, medio angulatis; elytris granuloso-rugosis, extrorsum fulvo limbatis.

Long. 3-3½ lin.

Hab. Guinea, Camaroons.

Head coarsely rugose-punctate, nearly glabrous; encarpæ transverse, contiguous, pale flavo-fulvous, lower face very short, concolorous with the encarpæ, apices of jaws black; antennæ more than half the length of the body, the four lower joints fulvous, the rest black, the fifth to the eighth joints gradually increasing in thickness. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides parallel, bisinuate, their middle distinctly angulate; all the angles laterally produced, acute; disk somewhat flattened, coarsely rugose-punctate; sides narrowly edged with fulvous. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated posteriorly, closely

granulose-rugose, densely clothed (as well as the scutellum) with sericeous hairs.

Genus MESODONTA, Baly.

Dr. Chapuis errs in saying that the apex of the mesotibia is unarmed in the female; in the specimens from which I drew up the diagnosis of the genus (two males and one female) the spine is equally distinct in both sexes.

Mesodonta limbata, Baly.

Mesodonta limbata, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1864, p. 230; Ent. Month. Mag. ii. p. 99.

Mas abdominis apice profunde concavo-foveolato.

Fœm. abdominis apice integro, disco longitudinaliter sulcato.

Mesodonta marginata.

M. elongato-ovalis, convexa, nigro-picea aut nigra, griseo-sericea, facie thoraceque minus dense sericeis, sordide flavis; hoc transverso, inequaliter excavato, utrinque distincte foveolato, nigro bima-
culato; scutello sordide flavo; elytris anguste oblongis, viridi-
olivaceis, sat dense sericeis, crebre punctatis.

Mas antennarum articulis tertio ad septimum leviter incrassatis, latitudine perparum vix incrementibus, octavo magis incrassato, clavato, apice oblique truncato, tribus sequentibus brevibus, abrupte angustatis, latitudine æqualibus; abdominis apice profunde concavo-excavato.

Fœm. antennarum articulo octavo non clavato, abdominis apice integro.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. West coast of Africa, Camaroons.

Head exserted, closely punctured; vertex convex; front impressed with a longitudinal groove; encarpæ pyriform, contiguous; eyes smaller than in *M. limbata*. Antennæ more than two thirds the length of the body in the male, rather shorter in the female, robust, the second joint short, the third and fourth nearly equal in length, each more than twice as long as the second; the fifth rather shorter, slightly longer than the seventh, the eighth in the male suddenly thickened and elongate, clavate, its apex obliquely truncate; in the female this joint is not thickened, and equals the seventh in length; in the male the third to the seventh, in the female the third to the eighth, gradually but very slightly increase in thickness; the ninth to the eleventh joints in both sexes are abruptly narrowed and much shorter than any of the preceding joints, the second excepted. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides nearly parallel at the base, thence

obliquely converging and slightly rounded to the apex; all the angles distinct but not produced; disk irregularly excavated, upper surface together with the head nearly glabrous, finely but closely punctured, obscure flavous, marked on either side with a large transversely ovate black patch, the centre of which is more deeply excavated than the rest of the surface. Scutellum obscure flavous, its sides converging, its apex obtusely truncate, obsoletely emarginate. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides parallel, very slightly dilated behind the middle in the female; convex, closely granulose-punctate, densely griseo-sericeous, olive-green, the entire outer limb (the space bordering the scutellum excepted) obscure flavous.

Momæa purpurascens, Hope.

Galeruca purpurascens, Hope, Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 29.

M. oblongo-ovata, postice vix ampliata, convexa, fulva, nitida, tibiis apice tarsisque piceo-nigris; elytris metallico purpureis, sericeis.

Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Nepal. My collection. (Hope's type in Mus. Brit.)

Vertex rather closely punctured; eyes black; antennæ filiform, the third joint four times the length of the second, one fourth longer than the fourth. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides angulate; disk shining, broadly excavated on either side, slightly excavated in the median line, just in front of the scutellum. Elytra oblong, slightly dilated behind the middle, convex, transversely excavated below the basilar space, constricted on either side before the middle, finely and closely punctured, clothed with griseous sericeous hairs.

Menippus cervinus, Hope.

Galeruca cervina, Hope, Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 29.

M. subelongato-ovatus, postice vix ampliatus, convexus, fusco-sericeus, subtus niger nitidus, supra opacus fulvo-fuscus, oculis nigris; thorace leviter ruguloso, lateribus rotundatis; elytris subcrebre punctatis, interstitiis granulosis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Nepal. My collection. (Hope's type in Mus. Brit.)

Head rugose; middle of clypeus with a distinct shining impunctate longitudinal ridge; encarpæ obsolete; antennæ nearly two thirds the length of the body, filiform, the third joint nearly one half longer than the second; eyes black. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides rounded, obsoletely an-

gulate in the middle; disk rugose. Elytra oblong-ovate, rather coarsely punctured, interspaces granulose punctate.

Very similarly coloured to *M. cynicus*, Clark, one half the size, much narrower and much less regularly ovate.

Haplosonyx concinnus.

H. elongato-ovatus, convexus, rufo-fulvus, nitidus, genibus, tibiis dorso, tarsis antennisque nigris, his apice flavo-albidis, basi fulvis; thorace lævi, utrinque excavato; elytris viridi-geneis, concinne sat fortiter punctatis, obsolete costatis, utrinque infra callum humerale oblique sulcatis.

Long. 6-7 lin.

Hab. Celebes.

Vertex and front finely but distinctly punctured; encarpæ thickened, shining, impunctate, pyriform, separated by a deep groove: antennæ filiform, four fifths the length of the body, the second joint short, the third four times the length of the second, nearly equal to the fourth and fifth united; the two or three lower joints fulvous, stained above with black, the three or four upper ones yellowish white: apices of jaws black. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides obtusely angled just before the middle, sinuate behind the latter, the hinder angles recurved, thickened, acute, the anterior ones mucronate; upper surface nearly impunctate, broadly and deeply excavated on either side, the excavation extending to the lateral margin. Scutellum wedge-shaped, its apex obtusely truncate. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrowly ovate, slightly dilated behind the middle, obliquely rounded towards the apex, the extreme apex of each truncate; above convex, closely and rather strongly punctured; each elytron with three or four ill-defined longitudinal costæ, only visible on the middle disk (in some specimens these costæ are entirely obsolete); immediately below the humeral callus is a broad and ill-defined but distinct sulcation, which extends obliquely downwards and inwards for one third the length of the disk; immediately within the suture is also a very shallow depressed longitudinal space. The very long third joint of the antenna will at once separate this insect from its congeners.

Haplosonyx speciosus.

H. anguste oblongus, convexus, rufo-fulvus, nitidus; oculis, mandibulis apice, genibus, tibiis tarsisque nigris; antennis pallido flavis, articulis tertio ad quintum piceis; thorace transverso, medio obsolete foveolato, utrinque transversim sulcato; elytris oblongis, utrinque infra basin arcuatim excavatis, tenuiter punctatis (punctis in strias longitudinales confuse dispositis, ad api-

cem inordinatis), læte rufo-testaceis, plaga communi magna a basi fere ad medium extensa, superficiem fere amplectente, apice angulatim emarginata, nigra, cæruleo tincta, ornatis.

Long. 5-7 lin.

Hab. Manilla, Celebes.

Vertex and front shining, impunctate; encarpæ separated from the front by a deep impression, thickened, sublunate; antennæ more than half the length of the body, the second joint very short, moniliform, the third one half longer than the second. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides parallel, sinuate from the base to beyond the middle, slightly converging at the apex, the anterior angles obtuse, the hinder ones produced, acute; disk finely punctured, impressed on the median line with a shallow, ill-defined, longitudinal fovea, broadly and deeply transversely excavated on either side. Elytra much broader than the thorax, oblong, not dilated posteriorly; moderately convex, the humeral callus thickened, the basilar space raised and well defined, being bounded on its outer side and behind by a deep groove, the hinder portion of which is strongly curved; surface minutely punctured; in the female these punctures are placed irregularly in longitudinal rows, which are most distinct on the middle disk; in the male the rows are obsolete and the punctures placed without order over the entire disk; the large bluish-black patch covers nearly the whole of the basal half of the elytra, its base extending entirely across the disk, its sides slightly contracted posteriorly, leaving a narrow rufo-testaceous line between its outer edge and the lateral margin of the elytron.

Haplosonyx Mouhoti.

H. anguste oblongus, postice paullo ampliatus, convexus, rufo-fulvus, nitidus, antennis (basi exceptis) nigris, articulo ultimo sordide albidus; thorace transversim sulcato, distincte punctato; elytris sat crebre et fortiter punctatis, obscure metallico-purpureis, a vix pone medium ad apicem rufo-fulvis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Siam, Cambodia. Collected by the late M. Mouhot.

Vertex and front smooth, impunctate, encarpæ thickened, transverse, separated from the front by a deep depression; antennæ four fifths the length of the body, filiform, the second and third joints very short, equal, the three lower joints obscure rufo-fulvous, the apical one dirty white. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides straight and parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; the hinder angles acute, the anterior

ones not produced, subacute; disk broadly transversely excavated across the middle, distinctly punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax, dilated behind the middle, convex, not depressed below the basilar space, rather closely and deeply punctured.

Haplosonyx sexplagiatus.

H. oblongo-ovatus, convexus, nitidus, subtus niger, abdominis limbo externo pedibusque flavis, tibiis apice tarsisque nigro-piceis; supra flavus, scutello antennisque (his basi exceptis) nigris; thorace transversim sulcato, sulco utrinque magis fortiter impresso; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, stria prima brevi, striis intermediis longe ante apicem abbreviatis, per paria approximantibus, interspatiis quinto septimo et nono pone medium elevatis; utroque elytro macula humerali, altera infra basin inter callum humerale et suturam posita, plagaque magna pone medium, subtrigonata, purpureo-nigris ornato.

Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Flores. Collected by Mr. Wallace.

Antennae more than half the length of the body, robust, filiform, very slightly thickened towards the apex, the third joint one third longer than the second, the three lower joints flavous, the rest black. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides angulate just before the middle; anterior and posterior angles acute, the former slightly excurved; disk smooth and shining, transversely sulcate across the middle, the sulcation more deeply impressed on either side the middle disk. Scutellum elongate-trigonate, its apex acute. Elytra oblong, convex, each elytron with eleven strongly punctured striae, the first (basal) very short, the third to the eighth abbreviated long before the apex and approximating in pairs, the fifth and sixth abbreviated anteriorly, only commencing below the humeral callus; the interspaces smooth, those between each double row of striae thickened and subcostate on the hinder disk.

Antipha chinensis.

A. ovata, postice paullo ampliata, convexa, flavo-fulva, nitida, scutello capiteque nigris, vertice aeneo tineto; elytris viridi-aeneis, fortiter crebre punctatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Northern China.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpae transverse-quadrate, separated by a longitudinal groove, which runs upwards for some distance on the front; antennae slender, filiform, nearly equal to the body in length, the third joint rather longer than the second. Thorax about one half broader than long; sides

straight and parallel, very slightly dilated before the middle, the anterior angles thickened, subtuberculate, the hinder ones produced, acute; disk shining, impunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, slightly dilated behind the middle, convex, transversely depressed below the basilar space, closely and coarsely punctured; interspaces rugulose.

Antipha Nietneri.

A. ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, nigra, nitida, femoribus, vertice oreque sordide fulvo-piceis; antennis pallide piceis, basi sordide fulvis; thorace lateribus leviter rotundatis, fere parallelis, disco medio lævi, utrinque sparse punctato; elytris sat crebre, fortiter punctatis, picco-fulvis, utrinque limbo angusto maculisque duabus, una vix ante medium, altera apicem versus positis, nigro-piceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ceylon. Collected by H. Nietner.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ oblique, transverse-quadrate, separated (their extreme apices excepted) by the clypeus; front impressed immediately above the encarpæ with a deep but ill-defined fovea; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, the third joint nearly twice as long as the second. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides slightly rounded, nearly parallel, all the angles produced, thickened; disk smooth and shining, impunctate on the middle portion, impressed on either side with a few scattered punctures. Elytra oblong-ovate, dilated posteriorly, convex, not depressed below the basilar space, strongly and rather closely punctured; picco-fulvous, each with the extreme outer limb, together with two irregular patches, one just before the middle, the other (larger) rather more than half-way between the middle and the apex, nigro-piceous.

Antipha pulchella.

A. late ovata, postice ampliata, valde convexa, læte fulva, nitida; oculis scutelloque nigris; elytris metallico-cæruleis, sat fortiter, crebre punctatis, intra marginem exterierem leviter costatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak. Collected by Mr. Wallace.

Head smooth, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, curved, separated by the extreme apex of the clypeus; from the latter a very short longitudinal groove extends upwards on the front; antennæ slender, rather more than three fourths the length of the body, the third joint three times the length of the second. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides straight and nearly parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence very slightly converging to the apex, the

anterior angles thickened, nearly rectangular, the hinder ones produced, very acute; disk smooth, impunctate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, subquadrate-ovate, dilated behind the middle, their apices conjointly broadly rounded; above very convex, each elytron faintly excavated below the basilar space, strongly and closely punctured; interspaces (more especially on the outer disk) rugulose; on each elytron, a short distance within the outer margin, is a slightly raised, but distinct longitudinal costa.

Antipha pretiosa.

A. late oblongo-ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, nigra aut nigropicea, nitida, facie inferiore, antennis basi, thoraco pedibusque sordide flavis, tarsis (posticis quatuor basi exceptis) nigro-fuscis; elytris viridi-cæruleis aut viridi-violaceis, convexis, infra basin transversim excavatis, intra marginem anteriorem leviter longitudinaliter unicostatis; crebre fortiter punctatis, punctis prope suturam substriatim dispositis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak.

Head smooth, impunctate; front, just above the encarpæ, longitudinally strigose, impressed in the middle with a deep fovea; encarpæ transverse, curved, separated by the apex of the clypeus; antennæ very slender, nearly equal to the body in length, the third joint more than three times the length of the second, the five to seven lower joints fulvous, the rest nigro-fuscous or entirely black. Thorax at the base three times as broad as long; sides straight, converging from base to apex, the hinder angles produced, subacute, the anterior ones slightly produced, obliquely truncate; disk smooth, impunctate, more or less stained with piceous. Scutellum shining black. Elytra much broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, moderately dilated posteriorly, convex, transversely excavated below the basilar space, strongly punctured; each elytron near the outer margin with a distinct but only slightly raised longitudinal costa.

Less convex than *A. pulchella*, the thorax rather shorter and broader, its anterior angles more obliquely truncate, the elytra more deeply excavated below the basilar space.

Antipha discoidalis.

A. late oblongo-ovata, postice paullo ampliata, convexa, nigropicea, nitida, capite pallide piceo, vertice sæpe infusato, thorace pedibusque flavis; antennis extrorsum, tibiis apice tarsisque fuscis; thorace lævi, fulvo, lateribus fere rectis; elytris oblongis, postice paullo ampliatis, convexis, infra basin transversim exca-

vatis, sat fortiter punctatis, punctis prope suturam substriatim dispositis; piceo-cyaneis, violaceo tinctis, singulis disco sordido flavis.

Var. A. elytris fulvo-piceis, limbo cyaneo fere obsoleto.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Borneo.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; lower portion of front longitudinally strigose; encarpæ oblique, slightly curved, separated by the apex of the clypeus; eyes prominent, shining black; antennæ very slender, longer than the body, the third joint nearly three times the length of the second. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides nearly straight and nearly parallel, all the angles produced, the anterior ones obliquely truncate, the hinder ones subacute; disk shining, impunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, slightly dilated posteriorly, convex, transversely depressed below the basilar space, strongly punctured, the puncturing on the inner disk forming irregular longitudinal striæ; the yellow colour occupies nearly the entire disk of each elytron, which may be described as obscure flavous, irregularly bordered with cyaneous.

Antipha Bretinghami.

A. oblonga, convexa, flava, nitida, postpectore scutelloque piceis, antennis (basi exceptis), tibiis tarsisque posticis fuseis; thoraco lateribus fere parallelis, obsolete rotundatis, disco tenuiter subremote punctato; elytris oblongo-ovatis, postice vix ampliatis, convexis, infra basin vix depressis, minus fortiter et minus crebre punctatis (interspatiis lævibus), flavis, utrinque anguste piceo limbatis.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. India. Collected by Mr. Bretingham.

Head impunctate; encarpæ transverse-quadrate, oblique, widely separated by the broad apex of the clypeus; antennæ filiform, nearly equal to the body in length, the third joint twice the length of the second; the six or seven outer joints fuscous. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides nearly parallel, obsoletely rounded, all the angles moderately produced, subacute; disk sparingly impressed with shallow punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, scarcely dilated posteriorly, convex, obsoletely depressed below the basilar space, less strongly and less closely punctured than in many allied species.

Antipha costata.

A. subrotundato-ovata, postice paullo ampliata, convexa, fulvo-picea aut picea, nitida, labro antennisque sordide flavis, his gracil-

limis ; thorace lateribus fere rectis, parallelis, disco obsolete transversim excavato ; elytris suberebre punctatis, utrinque tricostatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak.

Vertex smooth, impunctate ; encarpæ oblique, transverse-quadrate, separated (their extreme apices excepted) by the clypeus ; antennæ very slender, three fourths the length of the body, the third joint nearly twice the length of the second. Thorax more than three times as broad as long ; sides straight and nearly parallel, obsoletely converging at the extreme apex, the anterior angles obliquely truncate, the hinder ones not produced, subacute ; disk sparingly and minutely punctured, impressed across the middle with a broad, very shallow, transverse depression, more marked on either side than on the median line. Elytra much broader than the thorax, subquadrate-ovate, dilated posteriorly, very convex, transversely excavated below the basilar space, distinctly and somewhat closely punctured, the puncturing stronger near the outer margin ; outer disk of each elytron with three narrow, rather strongly raised, longitudinal costæ, which commence below the shoulder and extend nearly to the apex.

The longitudinal costæ on the elytra will at once divide this species from its congeners.

Antipha frontalis.

A. brevis ovata, postice ampliata, sat valde convexa, sordide picea, subnitida, antennis corpore longioribus nigris, pectore thoraceque nigro-piceis, vertice fulvo bimaçulato, labro, abdominis limbo femoribusque posticis sordide flavis ; thorace hic illic sparse punctato, lateribus fere parallelis ; elytris valde convexis, infra basin vix transversim excavatis, minus fortiter, suberebre punctatis, pallide piceis, sutura margineque exteriore paullo obscurioribus.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Singapore, a single specimen from Mr. Saunders's collection.

Vertex nearly covered with two parallel rotundate fulvous spots ; encarpæ transverse, contiguous ; lower portion of front finely impressed on the median line with a short longitudinal groove ; antennæ slender, longer than the body, the third joint nearly twice the length of the second. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long ; sides parallel, obsoletely rounded in the middle, the anterior angles subobliquely truncate, their outer edge laterally produced, the hinder angles produced, subacute ; disk sparingly punctured. Elytra much broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, dilated posteriorly, very convex, obsoletely impressed transversely below the basilar space,

less closely and less strongly punctured than in the preceding species.

Antipha Bennetti, Hope.

Galernuca Bennetti, Gray, Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 29.

A. late ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, picco-fulva, nitida; elytris metallico violaceo micantibus, fortiter crebre punctatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Nepal. Type in Brit. Mus., also in my own collection.

Front impressed with a deep fovea; encarpæ transverse, separated (their extreme apices excepted) by the clypeus; third joint of antennæ twice the length of the second. Thorax nearly three times as broad at the base as long; sides converging from base to apex, the anterior angles produced, their apices obtuse. Elytra broader than the thorax, dilated posteriorly, very convex, not depressed below the basilar space, strongly and coarsely punctured, the interspaces thickened, rugulose.

[To be continued.]

XIV.—*Studies on Fossil Sponges*.—V. *Calcispongiae*.

By KARL ALFRED ZITTEL.

[Continued from p. 73.]

CORYNELLA, Zittel.

Scyphia auctt.

Cnemidium p. p., *Myrmecium* p. p., Münst., Klipst.

Eudea p. p., *Hippalimus* p. p., *Lymanorea* p. p., D'Orb.

Eudea, *Discudea*, *Polygenemiseudea*, *Siphonocalia* p. p., *Polycalia* (*Discalia*) p. p., *Monotheles*, *Distheles*, *Epitheles* p. p., From.

Monotheles p. p., *Distheles*, *Endostoma*, *Polyendostoma*, Röm.

Copanon, *Distheles*, *Dycopanon*, *Cnemicopanon*, *Hallsidia*, *Pachytæcia*, *Holosphecion*, Pom.

Sponge simple, more rarely compound. Individual persons clavate, cylindrical, top-shaped or pyriform, thick-walled. Vertex truncate or convex. Stomachal cavity funnel-shaped, more or less impressed, rarely reaching to the base, usually divided at its lower end into a bundle of vertical tubes. Osculum of the central cavity often radiated by open radial furrows. Into the stomachal cavity open radial canals, usually curved outwards and downwards, which gradually become finer as they depart from the stomachal cavity. Surface furnished with the ostia of fine incurrent canals, which usually open obliquely inwards and downwards, and run into the radial canals of the stomachal cavity. Base sometimes with a dense dermal layer.